

NO. 440.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865

From the Army and Navy Journal.

The Prospect.

In this hour of triumph, our people may well pride, with feelings of gratified national pride, the magnificent success which our Army and Navy have achieved within the last few months—the triumphant march of Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah; his even more brilliant progress from Savannah through South Carolina; the fall of Charleston, that famous birth-place and cradle of secession; the capture of Fort Fisher and Anderson, leading, probably, before our readers see this sheet, to the evacuation of Wilmington, and the abandonment of the whole Atlantic seaboard by the enemy, and his relinquishment of the vast resources he has hitherto drawn from foreign countries. But it is more imperative upon us in this hour of our fortunes to try and form a calm and dispassionate judgment upon our real military position, its prospects of success, its chances of failure; to discern from what print results may be expected great enough to ensure us union and peace by the triumphant march of our Armies, and by the overthrow of that military power which recent acquaintance with the interior of the States in rebellion shows to be the only obstacle to a happy and triumphant issue of the war. And we must inquire, as well, where temporary disaster may be looked for, and how far they can jeopard and influence the ultimate triumph of our arms.

The contending forces upon the field of operations on the plains east of the Alleghenies, are the Army of Lee and Hoke, lately at Wilmington. Hardee from Charleston, Beauregard in front of Sherman, Hood striving to get into Eastern Zion, and Hill cut off at Augusta; and on our side Grant facing Lee at Richmond, Schofield in North Carolina, left by the evacuation of Wilmington free either to march 20,000 men to Sherman's reinforcement, or to join Grant by water with all but the small force necessary for garrisoning Wilmington; finally, Sherman, whose victorious columns are pressing their relentless way direct to victory—

"Straight forward goes the lightning,
Straight forward goes the cannon-ball's fearful path,
Swift, by directest course, it hurtles on,
Shattering, it makes its way that it may shatter."

The destruction of the armed forces of the Confederacy being now the great specific object of the combinations of our generals, it necessarily involves the forcing of its main army into a central position, from which escape, in case of defeat, is impossible. The direction of Sherman's march promises to secure this specific object. At the same time, it is, of course, desirable for him to cut off from the enemy's main force as many as possible of the small detachments which he has left in garrison at various points. His advance upon Branchville cut off Hill and Hood. His movement upon Kingsville, before threatening Columbia, forced Hardee and Beauregard upon diverging lines of retreat; and, if our cavalry were fortunate enough to strike Florence, or Schofield's arrival at these places, the latter general will be thrown entirely out of the immediate sphere of operations. These masterly combinations are instinctively efficient in preventing accessions to Lee's forces.

The limited resources of the South, and the combination of its military forces under Lee as general-in-chief—a change of organization which must of necessity lead to a union of the outlying forces of the Confederacy in the execution of some one well conceived scheme—compel Lee to the same concentration which our combinations are forcing upon him.

It is, of course, impossible for us to entirely surround Lee with armies, each equal to his own force, and armies of less strength might, by an active and skillful opponent, be attacked and destroyed in detail. Hence, our concentration against Lee can consist of only two armies, that of Grant and that of Sherman. The forces of Schofield will necessarily join one or the other of these as soon as relieved from their immediate duty by the fall of Wilmington. Which army Schofield will join will depend upon the relative force of our two main columns, counting, of course, Grant's entrenchments and defensive attitude as so much force on his side. We incline to believe that he will join Sherman, who is most exposed to the assaults of Lee, and to whom defeat, from his exposed position, would be the more disastrous.

Concentrated between our columns, with forces probably equal to the stronger, Lee would occupy much the position of Napoleon in his celebrated campaign of 1814. In that, intervening between the columns of the Allies advancing upon Paris, striking powerful blows which his genius alone could conceive, he snatched victory from almost every encounter—from Champ-Aubert, Chateau-Thierry, and Montmirail, to Nangis and Montereau. But he was doomed to fall before the combinations of the enemy, their superiority in numbers, the impossibility of his obtaining reinforcements to supply the drain of battle, and the want of that levy of 50,000 men which he had hoped his victories would enable him to rally to a standard dear to France, for the victories that it symbolized and the glory that haloed around it. Men for his armies it was no longer in his power to obtain; for France was tired of slaughter, and saw at last the unholyness of the cause she had fought for, stripped as it was of the false brilliancy it once possessed. With such obstacles the magnificent combinations and the brilliant genius of Napoleon were useless.

This war has shown that armies of 60,000 men, thought frequently defeated, cannot be destroyed in a single battle. Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburg, all illustrate this fact. The material of which our armies on both sides are composed, their long experience of war, the great advantages which the defensive always possesses, render a decisive victory over either Grant or Sherman, under any circumstances whatever, impossible for Lee. But an indecisive one would be a defeat. A battle prolonged for many days with either of these commanders would absolutely incapacitate Lee from confronting the other. How can he replace troops lost in battle? He has no territory from which to draw troops or arms, except that which has already been exhausted by the most violent combats of this war. He cannot arm and drill his negroes in time, and time is everything; for Sherman never halts while anything is to be achieved.

Whether therefore Lee, recalling Hoke, Beauregard, and, if possible, Hardee, by rail to Richmond, endeavors to overwhelm Grant that he may afterwards fall upon Sherman; or, leaving a small garrison and the hopeless mud to oppose Grant, concentrates on the

borders of North Carolina to attack Sherman before Schofield joins him; whether in either of these cases he meets with a temporary success or with the defeat which a just confidence in our soldiers, in Grant's tenacity and Sherman's genius causes us to anticipate, the ultimate success of the combinations of the present campaign can, without the development of new resources on the part of the South, which neither they nor us appear to anticipate, be no longer a matter of reasonable doubt.

Union Speech in a Rebel Legislature.

NEWBURN, N. C., Feb. 19.—The great speech of Mr. Haines, delivered in the House of Commons of North Carolina, on the 20th ultimo, is attracting much attention. His argument, favoring a restoration of the Union, is as fearless as it is able. The irresponsible representatives in the Rebel Congress from Kentucky, Missouri, and other States, who have no constituents, and who are assisting to bind the fetters upon North Carolina, are severely handled by him.

He holds that North Carolina has a perfect right to dissolve her allegiance with the Confederate Government and enter into a separate negotiation with the United States for peace. He proves Secession to be a failure, and says that Sherman is moving forward through South and North Carolina, to co-operate with Grant in the reduction of Richmond and the capture of Lee's army. That great as this undertaking may seem, it is not half so great as was that of his march from Dalton to Savannah.

The North, he said, being in the best possible spirits over their present brilliant prospects, will speedily furnish the three hundred thousand men called for by Mr. Lincoln who will go to the field with the greatest alacrity, and soon become excellent soldiers, inspired as they are with the hope of speedy success.

He said:—"Can we prevent the success of our enemies? Can we recover back the majority of the Confederate States which have been taken from us by the armies of the United States? Can we hold our remaining territory? Can we even prevent the fall of Richmond and the capture or destruction of our only remaining army recruited to the full extent of our white population?"

"Sir, these questions have already been answered by the Government itself in the negative by its leading organs, the Richmond Sentinel and Richmond Enquirer, who have declared the contest to be too unequal to be longer maintained unless we arm our slaves."

He was opposed to arming the slaves, and on this subject said: "We have ten male slaves at home to one white man; excite them to frenzy by passing a law to conscript them and we would have an immediate insurrection, which, to put down, would require the withdrawing of our armies, thus leaving the field to our enemies. If no insurrection took place they would either go over to the enemy in a body or turn their guns upon us, with bold conscripts for leaders."

On the subject of a reconciliation he said: "There are those who think after so much strife and bloodshed that reconciliation is impossible. This is a mistake. All history refutes the idea. The case of England and Scotland, which was in some respects similar to ours, divided as they were into kingdoms, and at war for centuries, effected a reconciliation, and Scotland started on a new career of prosperity and glory. Her people from being one of the most turbulent and happy in the world. This is because nature never intended the Island of Great Britain should comprise more than one nation, and such will prove to be our own case."

Upon the subject of a divided country he said: "When we take a view of the country which composes the United States it is difficult to resist the conviction that nature never intended it to contain but one great nation; nature never intended the mighty Mississippi to water or rain on more than one nation. Close this river to the Northwest by transferring its mouth to another nation, and they become the most completely land-locked country in the world. Were they to consent to this they would sign their own death warrant."

"This country can never be divided so as to separate the Northwestern States from the Gulf States without reversing an inexorable law of nature. The only hope I have ever seen of success in this struggle, was that the Northwestern States might be induced to join our Confederacy. The manner in which those States voted in the late Presidential election has dispelled that hope forever, and in my judgment, has sealed the fate of the Confederacy."

Mr. Haines is a distinguished lawyer, and the author of the able letters which appeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard over the signature of "Darlan," which attracted so much attention in the North in 1863. Jeff Davis attempted to arrest him recently for making this remarkable speech, but was prevented from doing so by the Legislature of North Carolina, which has extended over him the protecting shield of the State.

From the Leavenworth Conservative.

A Firm of Fighting Lawyers.

Citizens of Leavenworth will remember that there stood on Main street between Delaware and Shawnee in 1857-'58 and '59, on the ground now occupied by handsome brick buildings, a shabby-looking, tumbling cotton-wood shell. The rooms above were reached by a crazy-looking stairway on the outside, upon which none ever went without dread of their falling. Dinky signs informed the curious that within was a law shop kept by Hugh Ewing, Thos. Ewing, Jr., W. T. Sherman and Daniel McCook. These constituted the firm known here in the early part of '59 as Ewing, Sherman & McCook. All were comparatively young men. All of the firm were Buckeyes—the Ewings being sons of the able and venerable Hon. Thos. Ewing, of that State. Sherman is connected with them by marriage, being a brother to Mrs. Thos. Ewing, Jr., we believe. He is a brother to Senator Sherman. McCook belonged to the since famous "fighting" family of that name. His father was the well-known Major McCook, killed in the Ohio Morgan raid. One brother was killed at the Bull Run battle. Another was the Brigadier Gen. McCook, murdered by guerrillas in southern Kentucky. Another, brother or uncle, we know not which, is the famous Major General McCook of the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee.

Hugh Ewing went early into the war as a colonel of an Ohio regiment, to which State he had returned before the rebellion. He was soon promoted to a brigadiership. He has served honorably through most of the campaigns in the central South, and is now, we believe, in Kentucky.

Dan McCook's name has passed into history as one of the most gallant young lives offered as a sacrifice to secure American nationality. He was, we think, the second

captain mustered in from this State in the veteran 1st Kansas, as early as the beginning of May, '61.

The remaining member of the firm—Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr.—is too well known to need particularizing. The war found him our chief justice. In the summer of '62 he resigned, raised the 11th regiment, became its Colonel, and participated in all the engagements of the army of the frontier during the following fall and winter. He was afterwards promoted to a Brigadiership, and has since been in command of the western Missouri and Kansas district, wherein he was not popular.

Taking it in all, the legal military firm of which we have been giving these random notes is one of the most remarkable proofs of the versatility and adaptability of the American character, that this war, fruitful as it is in examples, has yet produced.

PROBABLE EXCLUSION OF LOUISIANA.

The filibusters have triumphed in the United States Senate. Knowing that a majority would vote for the resolution recognizing the present State government of Louisiana, they gave notice that they would continue to resort to every parliamentary device to prevent a vote, and on Monday the majority succumbed to this bullying, and agreed to postpone the resolution and take up other business. It is not considered likely the resolution will be taken up again. It was a weak thing in the majority to yield to the filibusters. They should have determined to bring the Senate to a vote on the resolution before proceeding with any other business, and if the filibusters chose to defeat all other measures rather than permit a vote upon this, then they would have rested their entire responsibility. It is a disgrace to any legislative body to allow a measure to be defeated by such means. No matter what the merits of a measure may be, such dog-in-the-manger tricks to prevent action upon it are wholly unjustifiable and monstrous. Mr. Sumner has a right to his opinion that the Louisiana government is a stupendous hoax, and to speak and vote accordingly. No attempt was made to abridge his liberty as a senator in the slightest degree. But the filibustering under his lead to prevent the majority from voting for the resolution was an outrage upon their rights, and should have been resented and firmly resisted. It is possible the Senate will be impelled by proper self-respect to take the resolution up again and vote upon it, otherwise the pusillanimity of the majority will be as much exposed to comment as the arrogance of the opponents of the resolution.

It is to be noted that Mr. Sumner's opposition to the resolution was wholly placed on the exclusion of colored men from suffrage in Louisiana. He would vote for the bill if Congress would attempt to compel the people of Louisiana to adopt negro suffrage. How unreasonable this is is apparent from the fact that more than half the Senators represent States where the negro is not allowed to vote. Can Mr. Sumner expect that they will vote to force a measure upon Louisiana that their own States have not adopted? He might just as reasonably propose to exclude from the Union every State where negro suffrage does not now prevail. He is not merely too fast in this matter. He is on the wrong track. Negro suffrage, if it prevails, is to be carried by the action of the separate States, after full discussion, and in the South after the freedmen have reached such a degree of intelligence as shall fit them to be voters. It is not a measure to be forced upon the people of any State, South or North, at the point of the bayonet, and if it is to be made the supreme test of "loyalty," Mr. Sumner will not live to see the end of this war.—Springfield Republican.

Sherman.

We would strongly recommend those gentlemen who are alarmed just now about Gen. Sherman, to reserve some of their anxiety for Lee, whose position is fully as precarious as Sherman's.

No information that has as yet been received from any quarter relating to the strength of the force under Johnston, or of the garrisons which have recently been withdrawn from Wilmington and Charleston, makes it appear at all probable that the rebels can offer Sherman battle in North Carolina with the smallest chance of success, without drawing a heavy reinforcement from Lee's army at Richmond. If any such reinforcement has gone forward, it is impossible to believe that the Lieutenant-General will not take advantage of its absence, to repeat his attempts on Richmond. And even if the force collected in Sherman's front is a large one, it is certainly not large enough to turn the odds against him, and most probably will fall far short of being equal in numerical strength to his army. So, why should anybody feel troubled about the result?

We hope but few people have flattered themselves that all the fighting was over, and that all we have now got to do, was to march up to Richmond and receive the sword of the rebel officers. We shall certainly have more battles, and probably sanguinary ones, before we break up Lee's force; and this being the case, we really do not know whom the public could select to fight one of them fitter than Gen. Sherman. There is nobody better fitted to do whatever has to be done in North Carolina than he; no troops were ever in finer condition than his. To be sure, he may be far from his base, but we suspect he knows as well where his base is as any of those in New York who are so troubled about his prospects.

Sherman has not marched into the Carolinas blindfold. He knew perfectly well that Charleston and Wilmington would probably be given up, and that if they were, their garrisons would most likely be concentrated in his front, and that the object of concentrating them in his front would be to fight him. We do not know what there is in Sherman's character or career to lead people to imagine that he will be taken by surprise to find that the enemy intend to dispute his march to Richmond. He has, from the moment he left Savannah—we believe we may state confidently—anticipated a collision with Lee's army, or a large portion of it, at or about where he now is; and he looked forward to it as likely to decide the fate of the rebellion. We may be sure, therefore, that whatever the risks of his present position may be, "he would not," as Nelson said when under fire at Copenhagen, "be anywhere else for worlds." No General has ever achieved great things in war without running great hazards, and a careful study of military history will, we think, show that the greatest reputations have been won only by those who knew when and where to put everything at stake, and to clutch at the prize, without allowing the chance of losing it to exercise the least influence on their decisions.—N. Y. Times.

Pride is the first weed to grow in the human heart, and the last to be eradicated.

The "Chivalry" Par Excellence, put to the Test.

That Chinese gong of the rebellion—the Charleston Mercury, has sounded its last discordant note, and skedaddled from the scene of ruin it did so much to inaugurate, whilst it was endeavoring to inspire a desperation it had not the slightest purpose, itself, of practising. We gave the other day its savage manifesto upon occasion, as it supposed, of the first blood being spilt; and it may perhaps be well enough to-day, when the oracle of Cottonwood is humbled in the dust, to reproduce one of its last specimens of fierce gaudiness, its satanic howl for a desperate defence it had no stomach for when the moment for fighting came. Hear it:

"We stand to-day as gladiators stripped to the fight—we are ready trained to enter the struggle, for life or for death. South Carolina is ready to become the arena of the Republic. Her sons are ready for the contest. Make of her soil a military camp—strip her to the waist; she will not shrink, but give her her gauntlets and her sword, and she is ready to stand or fall where she is."

Let the world match that, now, for inflated bragadoocio, for swelling metaphor, for downright gas, wind, the accursed stuff which could not impose upon humanity anywhere, however already in accord with it. To read that, who would suppose—to put the case in another shape—that this Southern god, "Mercury," marking with new emphasis its old character as the "god of thieves," would have put in requisition his "winged heels" to get away from those so fiercely challenged to combat? Who but could have expected—that did not know this South Carolina "Mercury"—to see after the city was approached by a hostile force, to behold it prone in the "last ditch," with the inevitable "sword"—her gauntlets and her sword, bloody with the conflict, and bearing testimony thus to unheard of valor.

But what were the facts in the case?—Who were they that met the victors as they leisurely approached that spot which was to prove twenty Thermopylae rolled into one? Why, that happened again which, despite the thousandth time declaration about (a determination to "die in the last ditch," has happened before—the guilty, the already whipped "chivalry"—like Floyd and Pillow at Fort Donelson "stole away," they were not to be found when the morning sun looked upon the ruined theatre of their guilty and cowardly exploits. As another rebel oracle said of Beauregard, that specimen rebel chief, when upon a similar occasion he fled from the face of the Union army at Corinth—"the wily creole waved his magic wand," to teach his followers his Hudibras doctrine that—

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

But could it seem possible that after the wholesale, the stupendous brags of South Carolina, put forward in so many forms and upon so many occasions, that headlong flight was the word? That there was no Curtius to throw himself into the gulf, no Horatius Coclès to defend the bridge to the threatened city? Alas, that history should chronicle the fact in regard to such a community,—alas for the boasted descendants of the "game cock" and the "swamp fox"—the "last ditch" people who had the pluck to stay and "see the thing out," were the "poor white trash," the starved and abused contrabands, the people who knowing little or nothing about what was "chivalrous" had the courage to face their destiny whatever that was to be.

And thus was the game for empire "played out;" thus was the South Carolina Thermopylae and Marathon proudly illustrated. After this, and so long as the world stands, will mankind be stunned, annoyed, disgusted with the claims of these people to superior courage, or prowess, or any thing which makes man respect man? With the Union restored, shall we be able to realize that no pretensions of the mock—the sham "chivalry"—are to be tolerated, and will not every one compelled to listen—if indeed their craziness survives—to their stupid pretensions, simply answer—

"Take physic—pomp!"

Indeed, are they not at least sufficiently closed, and will not Charleston hereafter be as much noted for its cowardly deportment in the closing hours of the rebellion as it was in the outset for its bullying blood thirstiness in bringing it on?—Baltimore Clipper.

Never Despair.

In the kingdom of Bavaria, seated in a plain by the River Isar, is the large and splendid city of Munich. Many of the edifices are very costly, and it contains, besides numerous other objects of interest, a valuable library of 400,000 volumes, and a gallery of paintings ranked among the finest in Europe. Here, in this large and beautiful city, dwelt, some sixty or seventy years ago, a young man, an actor, who in one of his performances so utterly and completely failed, that the enraged and disappointed manager peremptorily dismissed and turned him away to earn his living elsewhere. Sad, unutterably sad and heavy was the young man's heart, as he went forth for the last time from the theatre; and well, dear children, might he be so, for in a dreary lane toward which he now bent his footsteps, stood one of those old, dilapidated buildings, the abode of misery, poverty and want, within whose walls, away up in a wretched garret, was all that his heart held most dear. There lay the corpse of his father, there a widowed mother looked up to him as her only stay and support, there waited for his coming a group of little brothers and sisters, dependent on him for daily bread. O how bowed down was the heart of this poor youth! With the few crowns he had left in his pocket, he bought bread for the departed. That night saw him a watcher by the side of his lost father. In the morning he followed his remains to a lonely grave, and then wandered off to assuage, if possible, his grief.

Strolling on the banks of a neighboring river, he thought, in his despair, of throwing himself in, but a moment's thought checked him, and shuddering at the great crime he had been tempted to commit—that of suicide—he fell on his knees and asked forgiveness of his Heavenly Father, and prayed long and earnestly. At last, quite worn out and completely overcome by mental distress and bodily fatigue, he lay down on the grass and fell asleep, sleeping long and heavily. When he awoke with the morning sun, the birds were singing merrily, as though returning thanks to their Creator in songs of praise; the river still flowed peacefully on its course; the trees shook their leaves in the gentle summer breeze, and all nature looked beautiful. Thanking God that he was still alive, he rose to return to the city. But a small white chalkstone pebble caught his eye, and on it was an exquisite tracing or outline of some little creature. Here was a

subject of thought and study. He examined it long and attentively, and finally took it home with him. He experimented, and at length saw the possibility of obtaining impressions from stone. Continuing his experiments, he succeeded, so well that from the little white pebble finally arose the art of "Lithography."

His name was Alois Seusefelder. Remember this, that God always helps those that help themselves, that he never forsakes those who are good and true, and that he heareth even the young ravens when they cry.

"Blessings in Disguise."

The Rebels have received so many "blessings in disguise" in the course of their experience, that we doubt whether they would now know one if it should come in its own proper person. Up and down goes their sea-saw, the pen upon one end and the sword upon the other; and as fast as the sword loses battles upon the terra-firma, the pen wins victories in the air. Thus they resolve to be "jolly under difficulties," and to see in the loss of Charleston only a trap to catch Sherman, and in the capture of Wilmington a relief from the sharks of the blockade, which, according to the Richmond Sentinel, "were eating out the bowels of the Confederacy."

In like manner, the fall of New Orleans was a "blessing in disguise," because it revealed the incapacity of Lovell; the surrender of Vicksburg was a "blessing in disguise," because thereby the treason of Pemberton was made manifest; the route from Missionary Ridge was a "blessing in disguise," because it broke down the power of Bragg, and supplanted him with Johnston. Sherman's march through Georgia was another "blessing in disguise." It brought the recent Georgians to a sense of patriotism and duty; it woke up the country to a realization of its peril, and it perhaps averted the capture of Montgomery and Mobile, and a rear movement against Hood's operations in Middle Tennessee. Finally, the whole series of blunders, disasters and popular alarms are "blessings in disguise," for the argued and brought about the policy of arming the slaves, and therefore "the only outlet to peace and independence." Happy temper agile hearts! that can see so many prizes! in so many bits of smoked glass and can draw such a glorious summer from a winter of such discontent! And yet, God forgive us if we cannot see it, as they see it; if this mock merriment seem to be the jeer and ribaldry of madmen or drink; if we are blinded by the smoldering waste of la and made desolate and the mourning weeds of widows and orphans, whose fathers and husbands were hurried off by deceit and fraud to treason and the grave; if we are deafened by the cries of our poor lads, imprisoned in horrible dens and places of despair, dying by scores and cast among the beasts of the field without so much as a reed or thistle to blow over them, or to mark where they lie! Pardon us, Gentlemen of the Press of Richmond, if we do not see the point of your merry jests, or catch the melody of your song! "We may be dull, and deaf, and blind, but to our ear, and eye, and sense, it would be fitter if you were down in sackcloth and ashes at the feet of your idols, for if they cannot save you nothing can we will! For the day of your doom shall come, when Richmond shall pass away, when the thunders of Grant and Sherman shall heave the very waters of the James and waken the very dead of Chickahominy; and when through the cash of tiles and falling of roots, the neigh of steeds, and the gathering of the elements, shall appear you final "blessing in disguise," the starry banner of the Union, the flag of the free heart's hope and home! There will then be no disguise. The blessing will be manifest in open day. Take heed of it. Prepare for it. Look to it, men of Richmond, for it will surely come.—Cin. Times.

Mexican News.

The Herald's Washington special says some official dispatches from Chihuahua have been received, dated January 19, containing important news from the Constitutional Government of the Mexican republic. President Juarez continued his residence in the city of Chihuahua, quite undisturbed, and no French or Imperial expedition threatened him. The official journals received publish the resolution of the Government with regard to the French prisoners made in the battle of San Pedro, won by Colonel Rosales, of the Republican army, spoken of in previous dispatches. It is determined that these prisoners shall be kept in custody by the Governor of Sonora and kindly treated, notwithstanding the right, says Secretary of War Negrete, that may be claimed by the Mexican Government to retaliate for several atrocities committed on Mexican prisoners by the French army. For the future it is resolved that no exchange of prisoners shall be made, but their treatment is to be determined by the manner in which the French will use Mexican patriots fallen into their hands. Among the documents found in possession of the French commander of the expedition defeated, there was a proclamation intended for the Capital of Sonora, and alluding to the enthusiasm with which the French troops were greeted after their triumph on entering the city. This is a proof of the confidence they entertained in their victory, as well as their determination of being absolutely received with enthusiasm of their own manufacture.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 28.

By special direction of the War Department, it is announced that recruits may be enlisted for the 1st Regt. of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, now on duty at Chattanooga, under command of Col. W. E. Merrill. Provost Marshals and other officers authorized to enlist and muster in men, are hereby instructed to receive for that Regiment any white recruits who may elect to join it in preference to Kentucky organizations, and who are able bodied according to recruiting Standard, and have the necessary qualifications for the duties of Engineer Soldiers.

Credits will be given to the proper Counties of this State in the usual way, and the recruits be forwarded to the general rendezvous in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL, Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry, Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky. March 7, 1865-61.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 29.

By Circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, dated Dec. 31st, 1864, further enlistments for Cavalry and Artillery were prohibited except in special cases to be designated by the War Department.

Two cases of exception have been designated by that Department, viz: the 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, the former being permitted to add by new enlistments 600 men to its present strength, and the latter 654.

Recruiting and mustering officers and all concerned are hereby notified.

W. H. SIDELL, Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry, Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky. March 7, 1865-61.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for work-shop, chapel and dining room; steam engine, shafting, lathe, pumps and pulleys, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary" approved 10th February, 1865.

J. H. GARRARD, P. SWIGERT, J. B. TEMPLE, Commissioners. Frankfort, Feb'y 14, 1865. Feb. 17, 1865-td.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to	
One cent per day on a \$50 note.	
Two cents " " " " \$100 "	
Ten " " " " \$500 "	
20 " " " " \$1000 "	
\$1 " " " " \$5000 "	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive ordered.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia. Feb. 17, 1864-2w.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE!

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lists of Assessments, conformable to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the Public Debt," have been returned to me, as Collector for the Fifth Collection District of Kentucky, for the County of Franklin, for Annual, Monthly and Special Income Lists for 1862, 1863 and 1864.

The Taxes assessed under said act are now due and payable. Parties concerned are hereby notified that I will be present in person, or by deputy, at the office of John L. Scott, Esq., Frankfort, Ky., on the

Ninth day of March 1865, and Continue Five days,

to receive the Taxes and issue Licenses to those parties required to procure the same; and that "all persons who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes so assessed upon them, within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof." Upon Income the penalty is five per centum.

WILLARD DAVIS, Collector Fifth District of Kentucky. A. G. WUSH, D. C. RICHMOND, KY., Feb. 17th, 1865. Internal Revenue Stamps furnished to those desiring them, by the Collector. Feb. 21, 1865-till 10th March.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY

of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms. Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12. Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express.

PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets. Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Dec. 2, 1864-sw4m.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....MARCH 10, 1865

NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—till further notice.

Review of News.

We began to fear that the victory won by Gen. Sheridan, as announced in our last, was a mere gold-speculating canard. But it is true, gloriously true. Our brave General has been upon another ride and as usual it has been prolific of good results. Though official accounts have not yet been received, it is believed that a battle was fought with Early's forces at Waynesboro, and when last heard from Sheridan had captured 40 rebel officers, 1,300 prisoners, 8 cannon and over one hundred wagons and was still following up his success. The capture of Early is not certain, though it is still reported. Waynesboro is between Staunton and Charlottesville and it is probable that Sheridan holds both those points. If so, he cuts off the only remaining route by which Lee can escape from Grant and Sherman, and makes it almost impossible for him to remove his army to the mountainous region which it has been supposed he would occupy. The Anaconda is drawing close its coil.

Of Sherman nothing certain is known. It is believed, however, that he has reached Cape Fear river, about 60 miles above Wilmington. In that case he has again disappointed the rebels, and foiled their plans, as they were making great preparations to force him to a battle at Goldsboro, where they expected his defeat would be insured by their advantageous combinations.

The Wilmington Journal, in its issue just previous to the occupation of the city by the Federal forces, acknowledges that the effect of Sherman's movements, if they are not checked, will most probably be to compel the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg by Gen. Lee. There is no sign yet of his being checked.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says, the country is turning in disgust from Congress. For four months it has sat in Richmond, and day after day witnessed the military strength of the Confederacy dwindling away though Lee has appealed to it and implored it to use the great military strength of the negroes for the defense of our country. Yet to this date of the Session it has wholly failed to adopt measures for the salvation of the country. The Examiner should not blame Congress, for its imbecility has been forced upon it by circumstances it cannot control. Treason is reaping its reward.

A resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina has been presented in the rebel Congress, protesting against the arming of slaves in any emergency without the consent of the States.

The New Jersey Legislature has refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, by a vote of 30 yeas to 30 nays, a majority of two-thirds being necessary to the ratification. This is what was expected. The Camden and Amboy Company oppose the Administration in all its measures and their servants are obliged to obey their orders.

Gov. Cannon, of Delaware, died, after a short illness, on Wednesday the 1st instant. The Governor was an earnest patriot, and his loss will be much felt by the Union men of the State.

Hugh McCulloch, Esq., was unanimously confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury by the United States Senate on Tuesday, March 7. His nomination was strongly urged upon the President and his appointment gives general satisfaction. Mr. McCulloch is a financier of known ability and free from political aspirations, and his management of the Treasury it is expected will be highly successful.

The Herald's correspondent shows that there were no less than 300 blockade runners lying in the port of Nassau whose occupation is gone. They represent capital to the amount of millions of dollars.

The sales of 7,300 on Wednesday, by Jay Cooke & Co., amounted to \$3,054,000. Gold closed in New York at our latest date at 196.

The members of the Illinois Legislature thought they had a good thing when they voted themselves their per diem in gold. But when they appeared before the auditor of the State treasury he couldn't see it, and proceeded to count out their allowance in legal tenders, informing the discomfited gentlemen that an existing law sets aside the gold in the treasury for the payment of interest on sterling bonds, and that he was prohibited from using it for any other purpose. Most of the members pocketed their greenbacks in good humor and departed, but a number refused to surrender their warrants, and declared their purpose to submit the matter to the Supreme Court on an application for a mandamus to compel their payment in gold.

PRISONERS OF WAR: NORTH AND SOUTH.—The New York Times says, the statistics of military prison life on Johnson's Island, where 7,771 rebel prisoners have been received during the last two years, show a mortality of only 210, or little more than 2 1/2 per cent. The percentage of deaths among our prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., was more than nine times greater. That is, it reached to about one-fourth of the entire number.

The Richmond Enquirer, of February 24th, reads the Gulf States a very severe lecture, stating at the same time some very significant facts. It accuses the Gulf States of selfishness and cowardice in the secession movement which they inaugurated. They were appealed to by every sentiment of honor, and justice and generosity not to drag the Border States into a war which would render them utterly destitute, while they themselves would suffer but little—to force them to bear the brunt of battle while they would dwell in security. This statement of the Enquirer, wrung from it now by the sufferings of Virginia, shows the falsity of the assertions of the rebel leaders at the commencement of the rebellion, that they expected their secession movement to be made peaceably, and that it would be acquiesced in by the United States government by the "let-alone" policy. They knew that secession was the beginning of civil war and well understood the horrors of the condition into which they were dragging their people. The Enquirer says the border States foretold this and "protested against the ungenerous rashness of those who expected by the misfortunes of others to escape the calamities of civil strife."

The Enquirer also shows that the Gulf States would not wait for united action on the part of the slave States, but that fearing the Border States would not rebel, they seceded themselves and then told these States they must follow their own people or be against them—forced them by their life long sympathies and by the bond of common blood to follow their wicked course. Against their inclinations and better judgment Virginia and Tennessee went into the rebellion. Now either their declarations so vehemently made by the rebels, that they entered upon the contest for their independence, their freedom from the Yankee yoke, are false, or else they preferred being slaves to making the struggle for independence. The statements of the Enquirer place them in this dilemma.

This paper very severely comments on and exposes the pusillanimity of those States. It says, "The States further South, protected by those on the border, repelled advice, rejected counsel and raised the standard of rebellion and that in so doing they 'risked little of disaster to be endured by others.'" Now when the tide of battle is rolling towards those States, the oath to stand by the Border States "has been broken, and they by whom the first blow was stricken are the first to desert those whose breasts have, so far, received the fury of the storm raised by others." These charges thus made does not augur much good or stability to the Confederacy. The Enquirer acknowledges that by the refusal of the Senators from the Gulf States to vote the appropriation of slaves to the army, "the compact of mutual support is broken." These internal dissensions greatly and Gen. Grant and Sherman in their work—a house thus divided against itself must fall. And the article of the Enquirer is very significant in exposing the fallacy of many of the arguments and assertions of the Confederacy.

Hon. W. H. Grainger.

We have read and publish with pleasure the following tribute to the Senator from Louisville from the National Union press. To Mr. Grainger's loyalty all his acts in the Legislature bear witness, and by his conscientious attention to the duties of his office his constituents have been well served. The Press says, We have followed with deep interest the manly, patriotic course of our worthy Senator. He sought not the office, and only consented to be a candidate at the urgent and repeated request of warm personal friends, uncompromising Unionists.

Running against a gentleman, whose name was once a tower of strength, and in whose behalf so-called conservatives and disaffected nominal unionists and avowed secessionists labored indefatigably, Mr. Grainger was triumphantly elected. The large vote given most emphatically declared the people's confidence in him, and that confidence he has fully justified. By his assiduous attention to the duties of his office, by his steadfast and intelligent advocacy of the interests of his immediate constituents, and of the State, by his promptness and courtesy he has proved himself a wise and useful legislator, and by his votes on critical occasions, when great national interests were at stake, he has shown a clearness in the perception of vital principles and an independence in their application, that mark the large-minded, true-hearted patriot. His votes for Rousseau and for the Constitutional Amendment are appreciated and will be gratefully remembered by lovers of liberty and Union.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Charleston, says Ex. Governor Aiken and Dr. A. G. Mackey, are amongst the citizens remaining there. Both are Union men. Gov. Aiken is one of the largest slave holders in South Carolina; and was at one time a member of Congress from that State. The memorable contest between him and Mr. Banks for Speaker is forgotten by but few, if any, of our leading men. He, the correspondent says, speaks confidently of the situation of affairs. He says the rebellion is on its last legs, and must soon cease. It has been a failure, and all will soon be glad to come back again, if slavery is gradually done away with, and even with its total extinction. The pride of a few leaders is all that keeps the rebellion up at this time. The most prominent men, civil and military, acknowledge that the rebellion has woefully failed, and that the supremacy of the national government must soon be recognized. This is the feeling throughout the South.

In answer to some statements made in the Cincinnati Gazette by Kentucky Contributor, in two issues of our paper a series of facts were given showing President Lincoln's reasons for the removal of Gen. Burbridge. Kentucky Contributor notices these articles and occupies half a column of the Gazette of the 8th inst., with assertions as to their intent which are gross misrepresentations, and with allusions to the Editor of the Commonwealth which are highly offensive in their character. As the matter has thus assumed a personal aspect, and so can be of no general interest, we have but a few words to say. The writer says the article were written "in our new born zeal in the service of Gov. Bramlette." Now no man reading those articles on Kentucky Politics can truthfully make such an assertion. The object was to defend President Lincoln from the attacks made upon him—that object was announced, and no gentleman will put an intention in the mind of a writer contrary to what he says is his intention. In that defense facts were given, which can not be denied or disproved. Every point which was considered was to shield Mr. Lincoln from the attacks made against him because he has thought it best for the interests of Kentucky to appoint Maj. Gen. Palmer to its command. Yet Kentucky Contributor says the Commonwealth makes his remarks "a peg from which to suspend a defense of Gov. Bramlette and not President Lincoln." Well, if the writer chooses to have it so he may. The man who pretends to have been a friend of the President, and yet now says he has no "confidence in any promise he may make in the future" and that he has deserted his party, merely because he has removed one of his servants—because he is an honest man and loves Kentucky more than he does, may say of us and our views what he pleases. His opinion is not worth the snap of a finger. On a par with the other assertions of Kentucky Contributor, is one that the Editor of the Commonwealth is making attacks upon the Radical party. This is an utter misrepresentation. No man can go further in any of its principles than we have done. As for the silly babble about our having joined the Conservative party, and of leaning for support upon the Wickliffe Democracy, it is as ridiculous as it is false, and no one that reads our paper on the questions of the day but knows that we are as far apart from them as is Heaven from Earth. But we pass these personal offensive insinuations and allusions—our readers know that we are loyal and true to the Union—not a sentiment with even the slightest taint of disloyalty or of weak-kneed croaking against the Administration about it, has ever appeared, or can ever appear in the columns of the Commonwealth—and any insinuations to the contrary are not worthy of our notice.

The shriek raised in Virginia for negro soldiers is perfectly appalling. Its Governor, its Legislature, its people and its press, unite in demanding their services. All opposed the movement at first, but now when, according to their own showing, they themselves have no slaves to lose, they raise a great clamor for the slaves of others to be armed for their protection. And they have fallen greatly in love with negro troops, too. The Enquirer declares they are the best troops in the world—that those in our army have proved by their valor, patience and discipline that they can and will go where the white men will not. The Confederacy must have them; else it dies. It is the last hope. The Enquirer, in view of this, calls upon Jeff. Davis to disregard the action of the Senate, to trample under foot the laws and the Constitution, and to "call upon the people to send their slaves to the front; aye, take the negroes and use them." It condemns the Senate for recklessly hazarding the success of the cause of the Confederacy and presumptuously setting its judgment against the will of Gen. Lee, Jefferson Davis and the State of Virginia. "These States and this cause stand today in need of a Dictator," the Enquirer says. It acknowledges the failure of laws, and constitution, and public servants to preserve the public safety, and therefore calls upon President Davis or Gen. Lee to take everything into their own hands and do their will with the people. And yet the South talks of independence—independence with one breath, despotism with the next—freedom with one breath, the enslaving of the nation with the next. In their fear of Grant and Sherman, they know not what they do or say. Or rather, the approaching crisis of the combinations of those Generals has opened their eyes to their true condition and they are discovering the rottenness of their entire structure. They see its inevitable ruin.

The Port Royal, S. C. New South says, that so far as the State of South Carolina being impoverished by the war is concerned, the whole country is represented to be well filled with provision and forage. Sherman's men are active in supplying their necessary wants, and are willing to run the risk of marching through the Carolinas without once calling upon the North for a pound of subsistence.

Our citizens should not fail to wait on Artemus Ward, at the Metropolitan Hall, to night, and hear what he has to say about the Mormons. He has been among them and knows all about their singular customs, their religion, their wives and their children—that is as much as a Gentle is permitted to know. The pictorial illustrations are well worth seeing, and A. Ward's illustration of the pictures are much more entertaining still. Go and hear him and laugh away an hour.

Periodicals.

Godey for March is upon our table and should have been noticed before this but for want of space. We began to fear that its visits had ceased. Its fair face failed to greet us for three or four months, but at length made its appearance again, much to our joy. This popular Magazine still retains its superiority over all other Magazines of that class. Its engravings are of the highest order, and its reading matter is both instructive and pleasing. It never contains anything that will offend either cultivated taste or pure morals, and so is a welcome visitor at all firesides. Our advice to our readers is to admit it to all their homes. Subscribe at once.

Arthur's Home Magazine for March has also been received. This serial is also a welcome visitor. It is always hailed with delight by the "loved ones at home," and that which can so please them must have a certain merit of its own. And so it is with this Magazine. It is intended for the Home circle and is well adapted to its benefit and amusement. T. S. Arthur has become a household name, and his Magazine cannot but be popular. We hope that our readers will do what they can to increase its circulation.

The Illustrated Phrenological Journal for March has just come to hand. It contains Gov. Fenton of New York; Edward Everett, the Orator; Major Davidson, the Patriot; Aristotle, the Philosopher; Chas. Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the composer; with portraits and Biographies. The races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malaysians, with Grouped portraits of each, and a Map showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with Seventeen illustrations. Also Physiognomy or "signs of character," Love under Difficulties, Fore-seeing, and "Seeling at Sea," "Working together for Good," by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Ruling by Love, Experience of a School Teacher, Light Gymnastics, The Inscrutable, Our right to Reason; How we Change; How the brain molds the cranium, and the head conforms to the Character. With answers to correspondents, etc. An excellent Number. Only 20 cts, by first post or \$2 a year. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

We have been requested to publish the following order and do so cheerfully as great wrong was done Col. Weir by the order to which reference is made;

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 75.

[EXTRACT.]

39. * * * Under the explanation submitted, and it appearing that certain musters in the 35th Kentucky volunteers were made without intention to defraud or do injustice to the Government, so much of Special Orders, No. 39, January 25, 1865, from this office, as dishonorably mustered out from date of muster in Lieut. Col. Ed. R. Weir, 35th Kentucky volunteers, is hereby revoked, and that officer is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date December 29, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official—R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

It seems that certain charges against Col. Weir of defrauding the Government in the mustering of volunteers in the 35th Kentucky Volunteer Regiment, were made to the War Department by a Captain in the Regular Army. These charges were not examined into, and without a hearing Colonel Weir was dismissed from the service. After an inspection of the case, however, it was found that there was no truth in the charges, nothing to sustain them, and the Government promptly did all it could to amend its action. The above order revokes the former action and the Colonel is honorably discharged the service. Colonel Weir has served his country in the army for three years and a half, and all his friends, and the friends of his father—Hon. Ed. R. Weir, Representative from Muhlenburg county—will be happy to know that his conduct has been thus sustained by the War Department.

DIED.

In Louisville, on the evening of the 5th inst., JOHNNY LEE, youngest child of James G. and Letitia F. White, in the 17th year of his age.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE 11:40 A. M. COVINGTON 6:00 P. M. LEXINGTON 12:30 P. M. CHICAGO 9:00 A. M. CINCINNATI 7:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS 10:40 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. (Baggage checked through) Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent.
March 10, 1865-tf

Dancing Academy.

H. S. Milam, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort, that he will open a Regular Dancing Class at the Ball Room of the Capital Hotel, commencing on Saturday March 11th, at 4 P. M., for Young Ladies, Misses and Youths, and at 8 P. M., for Young Men. Tuition for 12 lessons \$10 00. Half on entering the Class and the remainder at the close of the session. Satisfaction guaranteed to all over 8 years of age, or the money refunded—none—but those of known respectability will be admitted. 1t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the Northern Bank Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at a called meeting, held on the 8th day of March, 1865 at their Banking House in Lexington, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after said 8th day of March 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 9, 1865-tw3m.

300 COPIES.

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.
Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

KY. PENITENTIARY!

Sale of Material.

CONTRACTORS and other persons, are hereby notified that the undersigned are authorized to sell to the highest bidder, the following materials at the Kentucky Penitentiary, viz: All the brick, stone and lumber in the Western Work Shop, Black Smith Shop, Dining Room and Chapel, Kitchen, Old Hemp Building and Meat House. CONTRACTORS who bid for the erection of the new buildings under the recent act of the General Assembly, are specially invited to bid for the materials above named.

A lot of old machinery, iron and castings also offered for sale.

Bids Received Until the 20th inst.

As the buildings offered for sale, are at present occupied by the keeper, due regard must be had to his wishes, as to the time of their removal.

J. M. MILLS, Inspector,
JAS. H. GARRARD, Penitentiary.
Frankfort, March 7, 1865-tf.

Louisville Journal and Democrat insert the above daily until 20th inst., and send bill to this office.

METROPOLITAN HALL!

For One Night Only.
FRIDAY EVENING
March 10, 1865.

ARTEMUS WARD

AMONG THE MORMONS.

From 806, Broadway, New York.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ARTEMUS WARD among the Mormons is precisely the same entertainment which has recently achieved such unqualified and brilliant success in the cities of

New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The Colossal Moving Paintings

Are from the brushes of the

FOREMOST OF LIVING SCENIC ARTISTS.

And embrace thoroughly faithful views of

Great Salt Lake City,
Brigham Young's Harem,
Heber C. Kimball's Harem,
The Mormon Theatre,
The Tabernacle,
Great Salt Lake,
The Endowment House,

Echo Canon,
The Desert at Night,
The Silver Mines of Nevada,
Pike's Peak,
The Overland Route in Winter,
The Red Men of the Far West,
The Streets of San Francisco.

With the comic Cartoon of

BRIGHAM YOUNG AT HOME,

&c., &c., &c.

The Manager does not purpose to say one word more of these Paintings than they deserve, but their singular beauty has been so cordially acknowledged by the most eminent journalists and connoisseurs in this country that he may be permitted to invite the very careful attention of the public to them. And it is alike with pride and confidence that he points to

THE MOONLIT WATERS

OF THE

GREAT SALT LAKE.

A Beautiful Sleeping Silver Sea In the Heart of the Vast Desert.

THE MORMON TEMPLE AT NIGHT

In a blaze of Gorgeous Illumination.

THE WONDERFUL ECHO CANON,

and the

Golden Sunset on the Plains.

As a series of absolute matchless achievements in scenic art.

This Pictorial Journey from New York to Great Salt Lake City, will be cheerfully and conversationally described by the renowned original Humors.

ARTEMUS WARD.

Admission..... 75 cents.
Gallery..... 50 cents.
Tickets may be had at Bull's Book Store, Dr. Mill's Drug Store, and at the office of the Capital Hotel.

March 7, 1865-2t.

J. R. GRUNDY,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 20.-6m.

D. H. ANDERSON,
Danville, Ky.

J. D. MERRITT,
Late of Hoag & Quick,
Cincinnati, O.

ANDERSON & MERRITT, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

HAVE opened the GALLERY on Main Street,
Opposite the Capital Hotel,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

They have enlarged the sky-light, and arranged and refitted the rooms, so as to enable them to produce Pictures equal to any in the United States. Mr. ANDERSON, late of Danville, is too well known to the citizens of Frankfort to require further recommendation. It is sufficient to say of Mr. MERRITT that he has been for the last eighteen months chief operator for Messrs. Hoag & Quick, of Cincinnati.

It may not be amiss to add, however, that it is our intention to make the quality of our work our best recommendation.

We are prepared to furnish all the different style of pictures, from the Carte de Visite to Life Size Photographs, either plain or finished in Ink, Crayon, Oil or Water-Colors.

January 13, 1864.-tf.

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. S. C. BULL.

Feb. 24, 1865-4m.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS

J. C. RODGERS & Co.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER,
Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruits,
SALT & COAL,

No. 220 Main Street, between Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National Bank;

J. E. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade;

Dr. D. J. GRIFITHS, Examining Surgeon U. S. Army, Louisville Ky.

The OHIO NATIONAL BANK, L. H. SARGENT & Co., Cincinnati O.

Feb. 3, 1865-tf.

WM. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL,
Of Cincinnati, O. Of Lebanon, O. Of Kentucky.

JOHNSTON, CORWIN, & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND
SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1865-sw2m.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Frankfort, Lexington, and Versailles Turnpike Company, will meet at the Courthouse in Versailles on the 12th day of April next, for the purpose of electing seven managers to serve the ensuing year, five of whom to reside in Woodford county, one in Fayette, and one in Franklin. At the same time proposals will be received for making the usual repairs of said road.

DAVID P. ROBB, Secretary.

March 3-t e.

NOTICE.

Franklin County, Set.

TAKEN up as a stray, by C. G. Hearn, living in Franklin county four miles east of Frankfort, one brindle and white pided BULL three years old next Spring, no brands or marks perceivable, valued by R. K. WOODSON, a house-keeper of said county, at twenty-five dollars. Witness my hand, as a Justice of the Peace for said County, this 4th day of Feb., 1865.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

February 4th, 1864. w4t.

COUGH NO MORE!

TRY
STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLOUS
COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

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May 25, 1864-w4t2wly-325.

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